

Supplemental Information for:

Erlotinib-induced skin inflammation is IL-1 mediated in KC-Tie2 mice and human skin organ culture

Nicole L. Ward^{1*\$}, Narasimharao Bhagathavula^{2*}, Andrew Johnston^{3*}, Sean M. Dawes¹, Wen Fu¹, Sylviane Lambert³,
Michael K. Dame², Roscoe L. Warner², Johann E. Gudjonsson³, James Varani², and James T. Elder^{3,4,\$}

¹ Department of Dermatology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH

² Department of Pathology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

³ Department of Dermatology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

⁴ Ann Arbor Veterans Affairs Hospital, Ann Arbor, MI

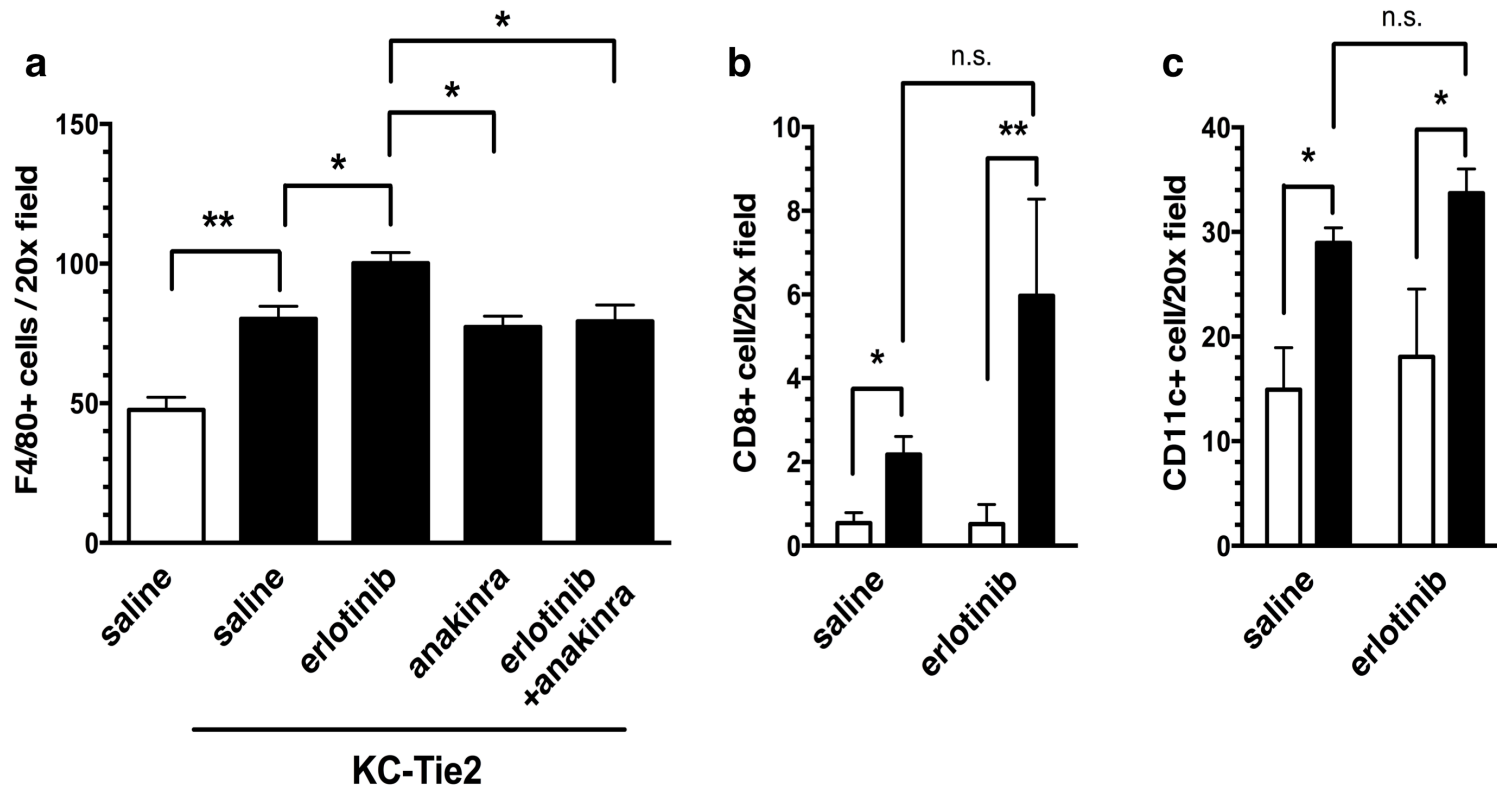


Figure S1. Effects of erlotinib on F4/80⁺ macrophages (a), CD8⁺ T-cells (b), and CD11c⁺ dendritic cells (c) in KC-Tie2 mice and control littermate skin. Open columns, control littermates. Black columns, KC-Tie2 mice. Bars, mean + SEM, n = 4-12. * indicates $p < 0.05$, n.s. indicates not significant, by two-tailed unpaired multiple t tests with unequal variances and Holm-Sidak correction for multiple comparisons.

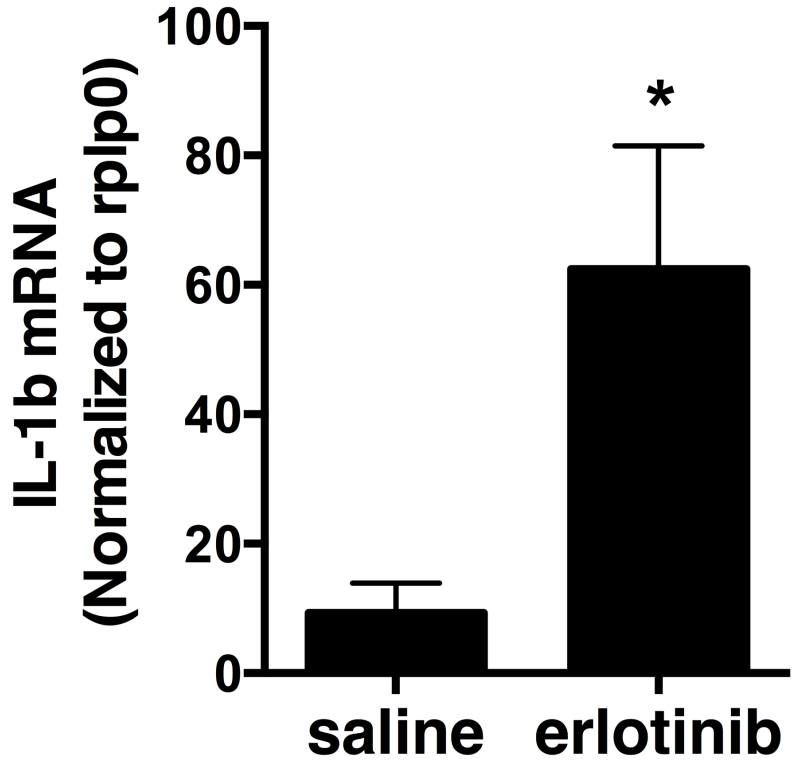


Figure S2. IL-1b mRNA expression increases in skin of KC-Tie2 mice treated with erlotinib. IL-1b mRNA expression values in KC-Tie2 mice treated with either saline or erlotinib, normalized to RPLP0. Statistical significance indicated by * $p < 0.05$.